

Tàle, càre, fát, fâr, fáll. — Hère, béll, mërle. — Life, rid. —
Tòne, hót, fôr.

PREMIÈRE PARTIE.

1.

I (ì), je; THòu, tu; hè, il; shè, elle.

I àm, je suis;	Rich, riche,
THòu àrt, tu es;	poor (pūr), pauvre;
hè is (iz), il est;	young (yúng), jeune;
shè is (iz), elle est.	òld, vieux, âgé.

I am young. Thou*) art rich. He is old. She is poor. Is she young? Is he rich? Art thou poor?

2.

We, nous; yoū, vous; they (THà), ils, elles.

We àre, nous sommes;	Polite, poli;
You àre, vous êtes;	hàppy, heureux;
They àre, { ils sont;	diligent, appliqué;
{ elles sont.	idle, paresseux;
	yés, oui; véry, très.

We are happy. You are diligent. They are old. Are you rich? Are they poor? Yes, they are very poor. Is she polite? Is he idle? Yes, he is very idle. Art thou happy? Yes, I am very happy.

3.

nót, ne—pas.

nò non;	good (güd), bon;
ánd, et;	ill, malade;
where (hwär), où;	hère, ici.

Are you ill? No, I am not ill. Is she here? No, she is not here. Is he not good? No, he is not good. They are not here. Where are they? You are not polite. Art thou not very happy? No, I am not happy.

*) Le pronom "thou" est banni de la conversation; même dans le langage familier, on se sert du pronom you lorsqu'on adresse la parole à quelqu'un.

Mùle, rule, bút, fáll. — Ský, mýstery. — Tôil, hóuse, nôw. —
THén, thick.

We are not rich, and you are not poor. He is very diligent, and she is very idle. Are they not good? No, they are not good.

REMARQUE. Les adjectifs anglais ne varient jamais, ni par rapport au genre, ni par rapport au nombre; p. e. bon, bons, bonne, bonnes s'expriment par le seul mot good.

4.

Je suis heureux. Tu es appliqué. Il est paresseux. Nous sommes jeunes. Vous êtes bons. Ils sont polis. Elles sont riches. Est-elle malade? Non, elle n'est pas malade. Est-il pauvre? Non, il n'est pas pauvre, il est très-riche. Où est-elle? Elle est ici. Ne sont-ils pas vieux? Non, ils ne sont pas vieux, ils sont très-jeunes. N'est-elle pas appliquée? Êtes vous malade? Oui, je suis très-malade. Ne sont elles pas très-pauvres? Non, elles ne sont pas pauvres. Elles sont très-bonnes et très-appliquées.

5.

THE (THè, THè*), le la les.

Of (óv), de.

The fàTHER, le père;	the friènd, l'amí;
the moTHER (múTHER), la mère;	the mërchant, le marchand;
the son (sún), le fils;	the gârdèn, le jardin;
the hóuse (s = ss), la maison;	my (mì, mí**), mon, ma, mes;
làrge, grand;	òur, notre, nos;
beàutifùl, beau;	THís, ce, cette.
high (hì), haut;	

The garden of my father is very large and beautiful. The son of our friend is diligent and polite. This house is very high. The father of this merchant is ill. My mother is very good. The mother of our friend is rich. Our garden is not large. This house is not beautiful. Where is the friend of our father? He is not here. This old merchant is very poor. My young friend is very diligent. Where is my mother? Is she not here?

*) THè devant une consonne, THè devant une voyelle.

**) On prononce mì lorsqu'il y a emphase. Quand il n'y a pas d'emphase, on prononce mí (í peu distinct).

Tāle, cāre, fāt, fār, fāl. — Hēre, béll, mērle. — Life, rid. —
Tōne, hót, fōr.

6.

To (tū), à.

Of the father, *du père*;
to the father, *au père*;
of the mother, *de la mère*;
to the mother, *à la mère*.

The brother (brúTHer), *le frère*; the pén, *la plume*;
the sīster, *la sœur*; the book (būk), *le livre*;
the úncle, *l'oncle*; give, *donnez*;
the áunt, *la tante*; belóng (z), *appartient*;
the máu, *l'homme*; THÿ, *ton, ta, tes; yoür, votre, vos*.

This man is the friend of my uncle. This house belongs to the brother of my mother. This good pen belongs to my aunt. Thy pen is not good. Where is your sister? Is she not here? Give this beautiful book to the son of this man. This large garden belongs to the rich merchant. Thy brother is very diligent. Give this pen to your sister and this book to your brother. This young man is not our friend.

7.

The mērchants, *les marchands*. The houses, *les maisons*.These (THēz), *ces*.

The daughter (dāter), *la fille*; the dóg, *le chien*;
the woman (wūmēn), *la femme*; the hōrse, *le cheval*;
the cáu, *le chat*; fáithfúl, *fidèle*;
úsefúl (sans prononcer l'e), *utile*; bláck, *noir*;
pretty (priti), *joli*; belóng, *appartiennent*;
white, *blanc*; búu, *mais*.

The houses of my friend are very large and high. Our black dogs are very faithful. These white cats belong to the daughter of this woman. These black horses belong to the sons of the merchant; they are very useful. Your books are not good, but your pens are very good. The sisters of this woman are very ill. My horse is black, and your horse is white. Give these pretty books to the daughter of my aunt; they are very useful. My friends are rich, but they are not happy. These cats are very pretty, but they are not faithful.

8.

Ce marchand est riche. Ces marchands sont riches.

Mùle, rule, búu, fáll. — Skÿ, mÿstery. — Tôil, hóuse, nôw. —
THén, thíck.

Où sont vos frères et vos amis? Ils sont ici. Vos livres sont bons et utiles, mais vos plumes ne sont pas bonnes. Ces beaux jardins appartiennent à ma tante. Ces chats appartiennent à la fille de cette femme. Ces chiens ne sont pas fidèles. Ces chevaux blancs appartiennent à l'ami de mon frère. Ce chat est très-joli. Donnez vos livres à ma tante. Donnez votre chien noir à cet homme. Ces chevaux sont très-beaux et très-utiles. Les filles de cette femme sont très-malades. Mes amis sont pauvres, mais ils sont heureux. Donnez ces plumes à vos sœurs; elles sont très-appliquées. Les maisons de mon oncle sont très-hautes et très-grandes. Les filles de ce marchand sont très-riche, mais elles ne sont pas belles.

9.

Mòre, *plus; mòst, le plus*. THán, *que*.

The còuntry, *la campagne*; William, *Guillaume*;
the tówu, *la ville*; Chárlés, *Charles*;
the bóy, *le garçon*; the flówer, *la fleur*;
the school (skúl), *l'école*; attentíve, *attentif*;
reásonable, *raisonnable*; sátsísfíed, *satisfait, content*;
agréeable, *agréable*; thís is, *c'est; in, dans; de*.

Míne, *le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes*;
THíne, *le tien, la tienne, les tiens, les tiennes*;
ours (óurz), *le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres*;
yoürs (yürz), *le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres*.

The horse is more useful than the dog. The country is more agreeable than the town. Your friend is more satisfied than ours. My book is more useful than thine. Your brother is more reasonable than ours. Give these flowers to my aunt. This is the most beautiful house in our town. William and Charles are the most diligent boys in our school. These boys are more attentive than your brother. Our garden is more agreeable than yours. These flowers are very beautiful. This man is more reasonable than your friend. This is the most beautiful flower in our garden.

Tåle, cåre, fát, får, fall. — Here, béll, mërle. — Life, rid. —
Tòne, hót, fôr.

10.

Rich, riche; richer, plus riche; the richest, le plus riche.
lårge, grand; lårger, plus grand; the largest, le plus grand.
polite, poli; politer, plus poli; the politest, le plus poli.

REMARQUE. Les adjectifs monosyllabes, et les adjectifs dissyllabes qui ont l'accent sur la dernière, forment le comparatif et le superlatif en ajoutant *er* et *est* au positif, ou simplement *r* et *st*, s'ils se terminent par un *e*.

The sún, le soleil;	stróng, fort;
the moon (mūn), la lune;	bright (brít), brillant;
the lion (li-un), le lion;	wise, sage;
the tiger, le tigre;	táll, grand (de stature);
the ápple, la pomme;	swèet, doux;
the pear, la poire;	fine, beau;
áll, tout, toute, tous, toutes.	

Our town is larger and richer than yours. Your uncle is richer than ours. Your sisters are younger (yúng-ger) than mine. The lion is stronger (strong-ger) than the tiger. My friend is younger than yours. The sun is large and bright. The sun is larger and brighter than the moon. Is he not taller and stronger than you? Is she wiser than he? No, she is not wiser. My horse is finer and larger than yours. These apples belong to my sister; they are sweeter than your pears. Give these apples to the poor boy; he is the poorest boy in our school. The dog is stronger than the cat.

This is the finest flower in this garden. My book is finer than yours, but yours is more useful than mine. These pears belong to my friend; they are the sweetest pears of all. He is poorer than all his friends. She is poorer than I. My brother is taller than yours. Is he taller than I? Yes, but he is not stronger than you. My friend is politer than yours. He is the politest merchant in our town.

11.

Always (álwáz), toujours.

Mon frère est plus jeune que le vôtre. Guillaume est le plus jeune garçon de (in) notre école. Vos livres sont

Müle, rule, bút, füll. — Ský, mýstery. — Tóil, hóuse, nôw. —
THén, thícK.

plus beaux que les miens, mais les miens sont plus utiles. Votre ville est plus grande que la nôtre; mais la nôtre est plus belle. Charles est le plus riche de tous nos amis. Donnez les plus belles pommes à votre tante. La lune est brillante, mais le soleil est plus brillant. Ces bons chiens appartiennent à mon frère. Les maisons de votre oncle sont les plus hautes maisons de cette ville.

Charles est plus fort que Guillaume; il est le plus grand de tous ces garçons. Ces fleurs sont plus belles que les miennes; elles appartiennent à ma sœur. Ce garçon est poli; il est plus poli que votre frère, il est le plus poli de tous nos amis. L'homme le plus riche n'est pas toujours l'homme le plus sage. Nous ne sommes pas très-riches; mais nous sommes toujours contents.

12.

THis, ce, cette, celui-ci, ceci;
THát, ce, cette, celui, celle, celui-là, cela;
These (THèz), ces, ceux-ci, celles-ci;
Thòse (THòz), ces, ceux, celles, ceux-là, celles-là;
this house, cette maison-ci;
that house, cette maison-là;
these houses, ces maisons-ci;
those houses, ces maisons-là.

REMARQUE. *This* s'emploie pour les objets rapprochés, et *that* pour les objets éloignés de celui qui parle.

The knife (níf), le couteau;	the tàble, la table;
the penknife (pénníf), le canif;	the chàir, la chaise;
the watch (wórch), la montre;	the child, l'enfant;
the éxercise (éxercíz), le thème;	diffícult, difficile;
	bétter, meilleur.

This dog is stronger than that. These chairs are finer than those. That house is larger than this. Those merchants are richer than these. This child is younger than that. This exercise is more difficult than that of your friend. The dog of this poor man is more faithful than that of the rich merchant. My cat is white and that of my aunt is black. My book is more useful than

Tale, cäre, fát, fár, fáll. — Hère, béll, mërle. — Life, rid. —
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that of your brother. These tables are better than those of your uncle.

Those chairs are higher than these. These books are better than those. Your penknife is finer than that of William. This watch is not better than that of my father. These horses are more useful than those of my friend. These exercises are very difficult; they are more difficult than those of my sister. Those gardens are more agreeable than these. Your watch is finer than that of my sister. This child is always more diligent than you.

13.

Cet homme-ci est plus riche que cette femme-là. Ces pommes-ci sont plus douces que celles-là. Cette montre-ci est meilleure que celle-là. Ces thèmes-ci sont très-difficiles; ils sont plus difficiles que les vôtres. Ces tables-ci sont plus hautes que celles-là. Ce couteau-ci appartient au fils du marchand, et ce canif-là appartient à la fille de cette femme.

Ce garçon-ci est plus appliqué que celui-là. Cette maison-ci est la plus belle maison de notre ville. Ces chaises-ci sont meilleures que celles-là. Donnez ces poires-là à l'enfant de ce pauvre homme. Cet enfant-ci est plus jeune que vous, mais il est toujours plus attentif. Ce cheval-ci est plus fort que celui-là. Cette femme-ci est plus raisonnable que celle-là. Je suis plus jeune que cet homme-là. Ceci est joli, mais cela n'est pas joli.

14.

I was (wóz), j'étais, je fus; we wère, nous étions, nous fûmes;
thou wast (wóst), tu étais, tu fus; you were, vous étiez, vous fûtes;
he was (wóz), il était, il fut; they were, ils étaient, ils furent,

Sir (sër), monsieur;

Mádam, madame;

ín, dans, à;

ín the couíntry, à la campagne; yésterday, hier;

the neighbour (nàbër), le voisin;

nôw, à présent;

formerly, autrefois;

Mùle, rule, bút, füll. — Ský, mýstery. — Tôil, hôteuse, nôw. —
THén, thick.

unháppy, malheureux;
virtuous (i = è), vertueux;
honest (ónest), honnête;
módest, modeste;
also, aussi;

becäuse, parce que;
there (THär), là; y;
át, à, chez;
at my brother's, chez mon frère.

That man was always very unhappy. The father of these boys was a very honest man. The mother of this child was virtuous. The sons of our neighbour were diligent and modest. Our neighbour was formerly rich. She was always happy, because she was virtuous. I was formerly poor, and he was rich; but now I am rich, and he is poor. My sisters were always in your garden, and I was always in that of our neighbour.

Where was he yesterday? He was in the country. Were you also in the country? No, Sir, I was not there; I was at my uncle's. Was she here? No, Madam, she was at our neighbour's. This man was the friend of my father. These poor boys were always ill. Charles was at our aunt's, and William was also there. Where were you yesterday? Were you in the garden? Yes, Sir, I was in the garden of my friend. My brother was at Bèrlin; but now he is in Páris. This child was formerly very diligent.

15.

In*) London (lúndun), à Londres; at Brússels, à Bruzelles.

Cette femme était autrefois riche et heureuse; à présent elle est pauvre et malheureuse. Où fûtes-vous hier? Je fus chez mon oncle. Où étaient-elles? Elles étaient à Londres. Hier nous fûmes à Bruxelles. Ce jeune homme était autrefois pauvre, parce qu'il était paresseux; mais à présent il est très-appliqué. La fille de cette femme était très-vertueuse et très-modeste.

Hier l'enfant de ma tante fut très-malade. Etiez-vous chez votre voisin? Non, Madame, j'étais chez ma sœur. Où était-elle? Elle était à la campagne. Où est votre père? N'est-il pas ici? Non, Monsieur, il est dans son jardin. Nos fleurs étaient plus belles que celles de votre sœur. Cette pomme-ci était plus douce

*) Devant London et Paris on emploie généralement in.

Tale, cäre, fát, fär, fáll. — Here, béll, mërle. Life, rid. —
Tòne, hót, för.

que celle-là. Notre voisin était autrefois plus riche, parce qu'il était plus appliqué. Ce marchand était toujours honnête.

16.

I háve, j'ai;
thou hást, tu as;
he hás, (ház), il a;
A (è) }
án } un, une;

we háve, nous avons;
you háve, vous avez;
they háve, ils ont.
a peär, une poire;
an ápple, une pomme.

REMARQUE. A s'emploie devant une consonne, an devant une voyelle ou une h muette.

A lamb (lám), un agneau;
a wolf (wúlf), un loup;
a ców, une vache;
an óx, un bœuf;
an áss, áne;
an élephant, un éléphant;
a létter, une lettre;
this géntleman, ce monsieur;

sèen, vu;
gíven, donné;
lènt, prêté;
sént, envoyé;
bought (bāt), acheté;
sòld, vendu;
háid, eu;
been (bín), été.

I have seen an elephant and a wolf. Our neighbour has sold an ox and a cow, a lamb and an ass. Have you given a knife to this boy? Yes, Sir. Have you lent a penknife to the daughter of this woman? No, Madam. He has sent a letter to my father. Have you sold all your pens? No, Sir. This gentleman has bought our garden. Have you given these beautiful flowers to your mother? Have they had our books? No, they have not had our books. He has been a faithful friend.

Hast thou been in the country? No, Madam. Have you been at your uncle's? Has she been in Paris? No, but she has been in London. Has he sent your brother to that gentleman? Have you had the letter of my sister? Have they been diligent? No, they have not been diligent.

17.

It has, il a, elle a.

REMARQUE. It (neutre) s'emploie pour les choses inanimées, et les bêtes en général.

Mùle, rùle, bút, fùll. — Ský, mýstery. — Tòil, hòuse, nôw. —
THén, thick.

The wine, le vin;	fòund, trouvé;
the purse (pèrs), la bourse;	brought (brāt), apporté;
the money (múni), l'argent;	written (rít'n), écrit;
little } small } petit;	whý, pourquoi;
lòst, perdu;	áready, déjà.

This watch is small, but it is good. Our house is large, but it is not beautiful. This pen belongs to my little brother; it is not good; yours is better. Have you lost your purse? I have lost all my money. My little sister has written a letter to my uncle. Where is your purse? It is not here.

Our house is smaller than yours; it is the smallest house in our town. Have you not written a letter to your mother? Why has he not brought our book? He has brought your book; it is already here. Why has he not bought this beautiful garden? Why have you not been in the country? Where is your money? Is it lost? No, we have found our money. Your brother is very little; but he is already very reasonable. We have lost our good friend. This wine is very good; it is better than yours.

18.

J'ai vendu toutes mes maisons. Tu as perdu ton argent. Il a acheté un beau cheval. Nous avons été à Londres et à Bruxelles. Avez-vous déjà vu un loup? Non, mais nous avons vu un lion, un tigre et un éléphant. Pourquoi avez-vous vendu vos vaches et vos agneaux? Ce monsieur a été à la campagne. Mon petit frère a une montre; elle est très-belle. Il a donné la bourse à ce pauvre homme. Mon voisin a déjà acheté une maison; elle est très-grande; elle est plus grande et plus haute que la vôtre. Pourquoi avez-vous écrit cette lettre?

Pourquoi avez-vous apporté ces chaises et cette table? Cette ville n'est pas grande; mais elle est très-agréable. Avez-vous été appliqué? Oui, Monsieur; j'ai déjà écrit toutes ces lettres. Où avez-vous été? J'ai été chez mon voisin. Elle est très-malheureuse; elle a

Tale, càre, fât, fâr, fâll. — Here, béll, mërle. — Life, rid. —
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perdu une bourse. N'avez-vous pas prêté votre argent à ce monsieur? Avez-vous déjà envoyé vos livres à la sœur de ce monsieur? Cet agneau est très-joli; il appartient à la petite fille du marchand. J'ai vendu ce jardin; il n'était pas beau. Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas prêté ce canif à mon ami? Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas apporté notre livre? Nous n'avons pas trouvé votre livre, il n'était pas là. Ont-elles donné ces fleurs à ma petite sœur? J'ai écrit ce thème; il n'est pas très-difficile, mais il est plus difficile que le vôtre. Ce vin n'est pas bon, il n'est pas doux.

19.

I **hád**, j'avais, j'eus;
thou **hád**st, tu avais, tu eus;
he **hád**, il avait, il eut;

Mòre, plus;
lèss, moins;

enough (inúf), assez;
The pàrents, les parents (père et mère);
the fámily, la famille;
the cousin (cúz'n), le cousin;
the fòrtune, la fortune;
the bréad, le pain;
John (djón), Jean;

we **hád**, nous avions, nous eûmes;
you **hád**, vous aviez, vous eûtes;
they **hád**, ils avaient, ils eurent.

more pens, plus de plumes;
less wine, moins de vin;
apples **enough**, assez de pommes.

Edward, Edouard;
one (wún), un; l'un;
the other (úTher), l'autre;
two (tū), deux;
still, encore; toujours;
whén, lorsque; quand.

I had less money than my friend. He had given this black dog to my little cousin. Had you already seen these towns? I have seen more towns than you. When I had my parents, I was very happy. My father was rich; he had more houses and gardens than yours. We had apples enough when we were in the country. Had you money enough? No, we had lost our purse.

Had he more books than John? My neighbour had less wine than my cousin. The mother of this boy was of a good family. When thou wast rich, thou hadst friends enough. I had two brothers; one was at Berlin, and the other in London. We had more flowers in our garden than you. This young man was very unhappy. We have not lost our fortune. The parents of John and Edward had not been in the country. Had

Mùle, rule, bú, füll. — Ský, mystery. — Tôil, hóuse, nôw. —
THén, thïck.

you bread enough? We had less bread than you, but we were satisfied.

20.

wéll, bien; known (nòn), connu.

Nous avons plus de livres que vous. Notre voisin avait autrefois moins d'argent que nous. J'avais deux cousins; l'un était à Bruxelles et l'autre à Paris. Tu étais toujours très-content quand tu avais encore tes parents. J'ai bien connu vos deux oncles; l'un était grand, l'autre était très-petit. Notre tante avait un très-grand jardin; elle avait plus de fleurs que vous. Donnez ce pain à la fille de cette pauvre femme.

Aviez-vous assez de vin lorsque vous étiez chez votre ami? Nous avons bien connu ce marchand; il était très-honnête. Avez-vous aussi connu mon frère Jean? Pourquoi avez-vous acheté moins de vin que votre cousin? N'avions-nous pas assez de pain? Ce monsieur avait plus de chiens et de chevaux que nous. Vous aviez moins de pain que votre petite sœur. Avait-il écrit plus de lettres que vous? Nous avons vendu nos maisons, parce que nous avons perdu toute notre fortune. L'un de mes amis était jeune, l'autre était vieux.

21.

One (wún), un, une;	seven , sept;	Sunday , dimanche;
two (tū), deux;	eight (ât), huit;	Monday , (o-ú), lundi;
threè , trois;	nine , neuf;	Tuesday , mardi;
fòur , quatre;	tén , dix;	Wednesday (wénzdà), mer-
five , cinq;	elèven , onze;	Thursday , jeudi; [credi;
six , six;	twélve , douze.	Friday , vendredi;
		Saturday , samedi.

There (IHär) is (singulier), il y a;	there was (singulier) il y avait,
there are (pluriel), il y a;	there were (pluriel), il y avait.
The room (rüm), la chambre;	the yèar, l'an, l'année;
the trèe, l'arbre;	the month (múnth), le mois;
the dày, le jour;	the wèek, la semaine.

There is one table in our room. There are five rooms in your house. In the room of my father there are two tables and twelve chairs. This poor woman had three sons and four daughters. The year has twelve

months; the month has four weeks; the week has seven days. I have six pens and ten books. In our garden there are eleven trees. John has three pears and eight apples. There was a little boy of seven years at my uncle's. I have given one of my flowers to the daughter of this woman. We have seen eight cows and three asses. Have you trees enough in your garden? We have more than twelve trees. There are seven schools in our town. We were in the country Tuesday and Wednesday.

22.

Thirteen (thêrtèn), *treize*;

fourteen, *quatorze*;

fifteen, *quinze*;

sixteen, *seize*;

seventeen, *dix-sept*;

eighteen (âtèn), *dix-huit*;

nineteen, *dix-neuf*;

twenty, *vingt*;

twenty-one*, *vingt et un*;

thirty (thêrti), *trente*;

Emily, *Émilie*;

Louisa, (lūèza), *Louise*;

Mary, *Marie*;

Harriet, *Henriette*;

the minute (mînit), *la minute*;

the hour, (ôur), *l'heure*;

the gardener, *le jardinier*;

forty, *quarante*;

fifty, *cinquante*;

sixty, *soixante*;

seventy, *soixante-dix*;

eighty (âti), *quatre-vingt*;

ninety, *quatre-vingt-dix*;

a hundred, *cent*; two hundred

and twenty, *deux cent vingt*;

a thousand, *mille*;

a million, *un million*.

Lewis, (lūiz), *Louis*;

Henry, *Henri*;

Francis, *François*.

received (rissêvd), *reçu*;

from, *de*; I saw, *je vis*;

or, *ou*.

There are eighteen or twenty trees in our garden. We have received sixteen apples and fourteen pears from the gardener. Our neighbour had seventeen asses and nineteen cows. Emily has received two lambs from Louisa. Francis has forty or fifty books; he has more books than we; but he has less books than you. There are sixty-eight or seventy boys in the school of my uncle. Mary has received a letter from Harriet. I have lent twenty books to Francis.

There are ten or twelve chairs in this room. The year has fifty-two weeks; it has three hundred and sixty-five days. The month of September has thirty days. The day has twenty-four hours; the hour has sixty minutes. The mother of Lewis has received two hundred apples from the gardener. In our town there are eight

* Plusieurs écrivains omettent le tiret entre la dizaine et l'unité.

thousand five hundred and ninety-seven houses. In your town there are two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight houses. I saw eleven fine horses when I was at my uncle's. They were at my brother's Saturday and Sunday.

23.

20, 21, 28; 3, 13, 30; 4, 14, 40; 5, 15, 50; 6, 16, 60; 7, 17, 70, 71; 8, 18, 80, 81; 9, 19, 90, 91, 92, 97; 100, 214, 316, 413, 512, 636, 1855.

24.

The **first** (fêrst), *le premier*;

the **second**, *le second*;

the **third** (thêrd), *le troisième*;

the **fourth**, *le quatrième*;

the **fifth**, *le cinquième*;

the **seventh**, *le septième*;

the **eighth** (âth), *le huitième*;

the **ninth**, *le neuvième*;

the **tenth**, *le dixième*;

the **eleventh**, *le onzième*;

January, *janvier*;

February, *février*;

March, *mars*;

April, *avril*;

May, *mai*;

June, *juin*;

the **part**, *la partie*;

the **class**, *la classe*;

the **twelfth**, *le douzième*;

the **twentieth**, *le vingtième*;

the **twenty-second**, *le vingt-deuxième*;

the **twenty-fifth**, *le vingt-cinquième*;

the **thirtieth** (thêrti'eth), *le trentième*;

the **fortieth**, *le quarantième*;

the **last**, *le dernier*.

July, *juillet*;

August, *août*;

September, *septembre*;

October, *octobre*;

November, *novembre*;

December, *décembre*;

Geoffrey, *Godefroi*;

Christian, *Chrétien*.

REMARQUE. Les nombres *ordinaux* s'emploient pour les dates, ainsi que pour marquer la succession des monarques du même nom.

Two is the fourth part of eight. A day is the seventh part of a week; it is the thirtieth part of a month. A month is the twelfth part of a year. Harriet is the second in our class; the modest Mary is the third. Your sister is the tenth. July is the seventh month of the year. You are in your twelfth year. Geoffrey is very diligent; but Christian is not diligent; one is the first in our class, and the other is the last. The second of June; the eighth of January; the fifth of February; the ninth of March; the twentieth of April; the twenty-third of August. Napoleon the First; Henry the Fourth; Lewis the Fourteenth; Christian the Seventh; Edward the Sixth; George the Third.

The émpereur, l'empereur;
the kîng, le roi;
the quèen, la reine;
Frânce, la France;

England (ing-glënd), l'Angleterre;
Russia (rûsha), la Russie;
Pèter, Pierre.

Napoléon trois, empereur de France. Guillaume quatre, roi d'Angleterre. Pierre premier, empereur de Russie. Louis neuf, roi de France. Le dix juin; le trente juillet; le trente-un août; le quinze janvier; le dix-neuf décembre; le vingt-huit février. Vous êtes dans votre onzième année. Votre frère est le huitième de (in) notre classe. Trois est la cinquième partie de quinze. Sept est la douzième partie de quatre-vingt-quatre.

Mon ami Godefroi est le dix-septième ou le dix-huitième de notre classe; Chrétien est toujours le dernier. Il y a quarante arbres dans ce jardin. Il y avait deux tables et dix chaises dans notre chambre. Il y a quatre chiens et cinq chats dans notre maison. Victoria, reine d'Angleterre, a écrit une lettre à notre empereur. Mon voisin a quatre vaches, six chevaux et treize agneaux. Ce marchand a trois fils, il a perdu le quatrième. Nous avons vu un empereur, deux rois et trois reines.

My brother's house, la maison de mon frère.

Who (hū), qui; **whom** (hūm), que.

The rewârd, la récompense;	the shoemaker (shūmâker), le
the tēacher, le maître;	cordonnier;
the schôlar (skôler), l'écolier;	the shoe (shū), le soulier;
	the boot (būt), la botte;

mâde, fait; pâid, payé;

show (shò) mè, montrez-moi.

Where is the shoemaker who has made your shoes? Has he also made your boots? Show me the gentleman who has bought your house. Have you seen the woman who has bought our garden? No, Sir. I have not seen that woman. The young man whom you have seen, is the son of a teacher. Show me the scholars who have received a reward from the teacher. These scholars were always diligent. The shoemaker whom you have paid, is here; he has brought your boots. The merchants whom we have paid, are very rich. Show me the boy who has written these letters.

This is the man who has lost his fortune. Where have you been? I have been in my father's garden. Your brother's books are very fine; they are finer than yours. My mother's room is large, it is larger than mine. Have you given your brother's money to this poor man? The gardener's daughter has brought these apples and pears. The merchant's house has been sold. This man is not my father's friend.

which, } qui, que;
that, }
whose (hūz), dont le (la, les).

REMARQUE sur les pronoms relatifs. *Who* et *whom* s'emploient relativement aux personnes; *which* se rapporte aux choses; *that* et *whose* s'appliquent tant aux choses qu'aux personnes.

The strânger, l'étranger;	the bâker, le boulanger;
the jôiner, le menuisier;	the goldsmith, l'orfèvre;
the tâilor, le tailleur;	the footman (oo=ū), le domestique;
the bûtecher, le boucher;	the còat, l'habit;
the watchmaker, (wòtchmâker), l'horloger;	amûsing, amusant; gîve mè, donnez-moi.

This is the table which the joiner has made. Give me the bread which the baker has brought. Show me the coat which the tailor has made. This coat is very fine. The woman whose little daughter is ill, is very unhappy. Have you found the purse which this stranger has lost? Have you seen the apples and pears which the gardener has brought? The butcher who has bought these lambs, is the brother of our footman. Our joiner's son is still very young. Where is the watch that you have received from your uncle? I have given my watch to the watchmaker, because it was not good. I have seen the man that has lost all his fortune.

The butcher's dogs are black. My friend William, whose father is a goldsmith, has received a very fine watch. The book which our footman has brought, is very amusing. The boy whose parents are here, is very happy now. The bread that the baker has sent, is not white; it is not good. The gentleman whose horse you have seen, is my father's friend. The apples and pears which we have received from our gardener's son, are